A TOUR OF THE WORLD

TWO YOUNG SCOTCH NEWSPAPER WOMEN MAKE THE LONG JOURNEY.

Their Impressions of the Various Types of Women They Have Visited in the Past Eight Months.

New York Recorder.

Miss Marie Imandt and Miss Bessie Maxwell, the two young Scotch journalists who are making the tour of the world for the Dundee Courier and Dundee Weekly News, and who have been for a week in the city studying up the condition of the working classes, sail for Europe to-day.

They started from Dundee Feb. 8 and expect to arrive there the first week in October, thus having occupied eight months in making the tour of the world.

"We will be very glad to see home again," said Miss Imandt yesterday when seen in the Victoria Hotel, where the ladies stayed while in the city. "Although every minute of the trip has been extremely exciting and interesting, we begin to be bodily tired of traveling."

Miss Imandt appears about twenty-five, and her accent, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes would make it impossible for her to disguise herself as other than a Scotch girl. Miss Bessie is plumper, rounder, rosier and full of fun, always seeing the humorous side of things.

"I don't know how it happened that we came to make the trip," said Miss Imandt, smoothing down her Scotch linen cutaway and straightening the stiff snirt front.

"One day Mr. Thompson, the editor asked me if I would go. Well, you may imagine how I stared at him. I had been seven years on the staff and knew he seldom talked anything but business, yet for this once I judged he was joking. I catch my breath yet when I think of the minute in which I realized we were really to go round the world."

"It has taken us eight months, and is, in truth, too short a time," interrupted Miss

Bessie. "Yes," said Miss Imandt, "we have a lot of baggage with us. Messrs. Thompson insisted that we should bring it and always be presentable. We have been entertained loyally everywhere. The Viceroy of India received us and extended all courtesies. Lady Elliot invited us to a garden party and so did Lord Elgin. Our wardrobe consists of three linen dresses, two woolen, two evening gowns and a lot of wraps, shirt waists, jackets and the like. Our trip was outlined thoroughly by the editors, even the hotels where we should stop being designated. We have a kodak, of course, and between the two of us we furnish a column a day for the paper." ADVENTURES OF INTEREST.

"What do we say?" laughed Miss Bessie Maxwell. "Why, we tell everything the people do and say and what happens to us. We were on the steamer Columbia when it was burned on the Columbia river, and we lost all we had with us at the time. Miss Imandt had money and jewelry burnt. Fortunately, I left most of my things at Banff, where the big luggage was. Then, we just escaped being killed by that earthquake in Yokohama. We braved the plague in China, suffered all the inconveniences of the great American strike, and, oh, I don't know what all we haven't experienced. We had a little of the war in Corea, and when I went through Japan alone, I thought I would surely die. Miss Imandt went one way and I another, for we were behind, having been quarantined

"Of all the women you have seen, what nation do you like the best?"
"American," answered Miss Bessie, with
a twinkle in her eye. "I suppose you said Indian women to le Indians and Chinese to those in

'Yes, ma'am," was her answer, and another merry laugh sounded through the room. Then, straightening up, she was for second serious. "No, now, for truth, the American women are the nicest; the only trouble is we have just time to meet them and say good-bye. We met very few professional women until we struck San Francisco. In China we saw none, though they say there are some missionaries there. In Japan the only professional woman is Mme. Tel Sone, and she is a lawyer. There are a lot of women doctors in India—they seem to run that profession there. In Paris we were treated lovely by Mrs. Crawford, the political writer, but when we struck San Francisco-well, we have come to the conclusion that all the live women of the United States are professional, and we are charmed. And now, truly. I am in earnest when I say the American women are the brightest and smartest in the world, excepting our sis-ters in Scotland, of course."

The most interesting women to me, sald Miss Imandt, "were those of China cause they are so different. I suppose. took tea with a Chinese mandarin, and met there Chinese ladies. Men carried me to the house in a chair. The place was prettily furnished, and I noticed many books and a plane, a profusion of potted plants and oird cages. The most uncommon birds are Ceylon sparrows, with biue heads, that look like velvet hoods. The Chinese furniture is elaborately carved and generally made of rosewood. The ladies made fun of my leather shoes and showed their wooden ones, as coverings of beauty and comfort. The young girls parted their hair in the middle and coiled it over the right ear to show that they were unmarried. They sleep on bamhoo pillows, because soft ones make the hair rough. After tea they played the dulcimer. The music used is manuscript written in Chinese characters. A Chinese lady never goes to the theater, except in a box, and if a respectable woman cannot afford the box she never goes to the theater. All the women powder, covering the face with five or six layers of different shades, to secure the soft and white velvet tone, that forms a pleasing frame for the bright black

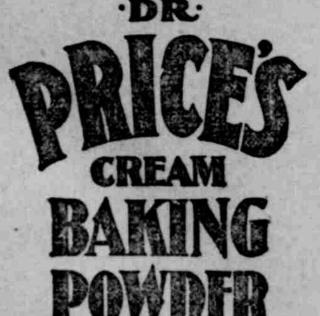
WOMEN IN CHINA.

"What is woman's position in China?" "The unnatural words, 'It's only a girl,' form the keynote of her standing. Even as tate as 1892 an edict was issued against the prevalence of infanticide. Some women, however, have enjoyed the advantages of education, and the literary record is not without the names of women. Two text books, still in use in the schools, were written by women.

"A Chinaman may legally be the husband of one woman and possess several other women at the same time.

"The poorer class, or working class, work principally within the seclusion of their own homes. Many spend their whole lives in boats, while the men work in town. Chinese working women are cleaner than the women of India, but not as beautiful and gentle as the Indian women. They squat on the floor when working, wear green jade earrings and cotton clothingonly the rich are allowed to wear silk. Some make sacks from cocoanut matting, and thus earn a few cents daily. Others beat rice-in this industry they wear almost no clothing whatever. Those who prod roots of ginger, to facilitate the penetration of the sugar into the roots, earn as high as 30 cents a day. These workshops were so filthy I shall never be able to see a stick of ginger without smelling those awful odors. The women seem to have no recreation other than playing cards. In groups they sit about after the day's work

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and finger the solled cards till bedtime. The brightest women workers are the girls who work in the silk factories. "Nine hundred women are employed in a factory at Shanghai. European women are forewomen. Work begins at 5:30 in the morning and lasts till 5 in the afternoon. They very much want the eight-hour system. Each girl has her teapot of tea ever beside her, and drinks at all times during the day. Children, even younger than ten years, are en.ployed, though the age of ten is supposed to be the youngest. An average day's work brings fourpence a day; the children earn about two pence. They begin at 8 and quit at 5."
"Do let me tell of the Chinese dinner,"
interrupted Miss Maxwell. "We were invited to a very swell affair by Mr. Leung Kwing Luke, and the bill of fare consisted of boiled bird's nest, pigeon egg stuffing, shark fins, and, oh! Marie, will you ever forget it? The chopsticks, the gluey bird's nest, and the eggs, ugh! they are not con-sidered good until we call them spolled. The shark fins were really nasty. "When in Canton people called us for-

eign devils' and 'white devils.' Small boys swore at us in Chinese, and those who could speak English called out unpleasantly every now and then, 'Kill them!' 'Cut off their heads!' Ugh! I shiver yet!
"Thousands of people were dying daily with the plague. The smells were awful. I complimented a mother on her healthy child, and was hurried out of the street like lightning by the guide. If anything had happened to the child while I was about I would have been accused of bewitching it. You dare not say pretty things in China" things in China.' Although it has rained hard most of the

time the ladies have been in New York they declare it charming, and mean to make a special visit to the metropolis next year. Miss Imandt spent the day in the slums yesterday, while Miss Maxwell said she intended visiting some of the large factories.

3,000 ON STRIKE.

Hebrew Shirt Makers of New York Quit Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- The Hebrewspeaking shirtmakers of New York, to the number of nearly 3,000, went on strike today, and 200 shops which had not in the past year or more known a Sabbath quiet, except on Saturdays, were deserted. Walhalla Hall, on Orchard street, was selected as the headquarters of the strikers, and a big meeting was held this afternoon. The immense crowd was called to order by Chairman H. Steinbruch. A telegram was read from the Hebrew shirtmakers of Philadelphia promising to take no work from boycotted New York manufacturers. H. Zemetkin, of the United Hebrew trades, encouraged the shirtmakers in their fight. promising the support of the mother organization to the unemployed. Speeches were made oy several women, who declared that the women were in the strike to fight. Resolutions were adopted declaring that before the strikers go back to work the contractors and manufacturers must raise wages on piecework to the old scale, which is double the present one; that they must deposit \$200 cash with the union as a guarantee of payment of wages and \$100 as a forfeit in case of any reduction during the next six months.

JAPAN'S VICTORIES.

Why It Is that the Little Nation Is Beating Its Big Rival.

Baltimore American. A very useful lesson which runs through all the affairs of life is taught by the conflict between China and Japan. It has been most curious to watch how it has worked in that far-off country. On the one hand is China, with immense wealth and four hundred millions of people, under a despotism as absolute as law and custom can make it. The Chinese people have many virtues. They are industrious and frugal beyond any people on earth. They know how to apply themselves assiduously to any task. Their patience is marvelous. Their endurance is that of domestic animals. All accounts show that the imitative faculty is strong within them. Instead of paying high prices for foreign machinery they steal the models and their workmen reproduce it in every detail. They received instruction easily and cling to it tenaciously. They have a spiendid naval fleet and their men know the practical details of operation to a nicety. Both as precise ma-chines and faithful animals these people are not equaled in the world. But there their merit stops.

Contrast with them the Japanese. They

have only one-tenth the population of China. Their finances are at a rather low ebb. They support many people on small islands. Only a generation ago their life knew nothing of civilization. But in a half century the revolution has come, and it has been one of the most astounding developments in the world's history. Japanese have not been content with mere imitation, but the reason of that is something more than a difference in temperament. Progress in Japan has been larger than a mere industrial or material develop-ment. The changes in politics have been as great from the old order Declaration of In-different from petiwas tions to George III. Liberality and freedom have touched the ambitions and the patriotism of the people, and through their every sense and impulse has come a new inspiration. The Japanese of to-day are not slaves or subjects, but men leading the life of their part of the world, and bounding forward into full fellowship with the best spirit and labor of the age. Nat-urally quicker and better than the Chinese, this change has advanced them immeasurably beyond their historic enemies. They can also imitate well; they are faithful, too, and they have powers of endurance as the Chinese have, but they have not been content simply to receive lessons and to retain them, just as putty retains the imprint of the finger, but they have added thought to instruction, and have applied to their interests and their labors the best of intelligence and ingenuity that they pos-They have not stayed home and waited for progress to come to them, but they have gone forth into the world and learned what the world had to teach them. So we have in the conflicts the compariof two classes of people. the Chinese ships are managed with absolute fidelity to the rules that have been laid down. Doubtless, the officers of the army rigidly adhere to the systematic tactics; but neither great ships or immense military numbers are winning victories. The Japanese are there to fight. They are not slaves to method, nor are they mere machines. But they are all of these things harnessed to intelligence and animated by the highest courage and patriotism. It is simply because of the superiority of the man that Japan, with its comparatively small population, is administering to the largest nation in the world one of the most

tremendous castigations in the record of CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES.

They Are the Result of Human Vicionsness and Carelessness.

New York Tribune. An intelligible explanation of the Minnesota forest fires is offered by a cor-respondent of Garden and Forest, H. B. Ayres, who has been in the woods during the last summer. He attributes the disaster which culminated early in September in destruction of life, property and millions of acres of timber to human ignorance, carelessness and viciousness. From the opening of the gring settlers had been burning underbrush to clear land, camping parties had been starting fires and leaving them to take care of themselves, and cinders from locomotives have been kindling flames along the railways. Owing to the prolonged drouth these fires running through the woods had lingered in stumps, logs and peat, and been fed by dead material, dry leaves from the trees and charred, tinder-like matter ready to ignite with an explosive flash like gunpow-der. When the hot, dry wind of Sept. 1 increased to a gale, and in some localities became a hurricane, these fires, which had been burning slowly all summer throughout a great expanse of forest, united in a general outburst until the air was filled with combustiole dust and gases, and nothing that could be ignited was safe within half a mile of the flaming woods. The disaster, according to this intelligent observer, was preventable "by instruction, caution and

The Michigan fires of 1881 were caused in the same way. All summer long in Huron and Sanilac counties settlers had been clearing their farms by setting fire to heaps of brush and logs, and the flames had spread to the outlying circles of woods. When vast reaches of forest suddenly burst into flame early in September it was because there were innumerable small centers of smoldering fire, and the condition of drought and wind facilitated the destruction of a million acres of forest, with a loss of 128 lives and of property officially estimated at \$2,274,264. That terrible disaster might have been prevented if the forest region had been under proper supervision, and the farming population had been warned against the consequences of care-less brush burning and reckless land clearing. As it was, there were fires smoldering and spreading during a prolonged dry season, and the settlers invited their own fate and paid the full penalty in life and property. As the insurance for losses in the burned district amounted to hardly more than \$100,000, they would have been in a pitiable plight if charitable relief had not been extended to the extent of \$1,000,000. After an interval of thirteen years all the horrors of the Michigan forest fires have been reproduced on even a large scale in Minnesota, the losses of life and property

being considerably greater, and many millions of acres of timber being included in burned district; and in all essential relations of cause and effect there is the closest correspondence between the two ca-lamities. The disaster of 1881 ought to have impressed State legislators and township authorities throughout the timber regions of the Northwest with the necessity of protecting woodiands by forestry regulations and supervision, and of imposing penaltles for carelessness and recklessness in clearing farms and starting fires. Possibly the recurrence of similar calamity on a broader scale, in a season of commercial depression, when relief funds are raised with difficulty, may prove a warning that will be more effective, and lead to systematic regulations for placing forest localities under wardenship and surveillance.

JAPS ARE BORN SEAMEN.

Commanders of Their War Ships Graduated at Annapolis Academy. Washington Post.

The news of the Japanese victory of Sept. 17 in the naval battle off the mouth of the Yalu river was especially interesting to the older officers of the United States navy. The admiral now commanding Japan's fighting squadron was the second Japanese cadet graduated from Annapolis, and all the captains commanding Japan's iron-clads in the Gulf of Pe-che-li are from the United States Naval Academy. "We are proud of our pupils," said an officer yesterday, who was superintendent of the United States Naval Academy when the greatest number of Japanese cadets that were enrolled at the school during any series of years were graduated. "When you remember that these lads had first to learn our language sufficiently well to be able to study it, and recite, and that their class standing was always good, I think the cleverness of the young Jap will be conceded. Unlike the Chinese, they are born sailors, and took to seamanship as a seagull takes to the sea. Indeed, they out-classed two-thirds of our Western-born cadets, those from States far distant from the sea, in the readiness with which they acquired the practical knowledge of the sailor. They possessed two other remarkable qualities. They were all trained swordsmen, and the best athletes we had. A knowledge of the sword is a part of every Japanese gentleman's education, which he begins when he learns to read. While the work aloft, I mean manning the yards. and the difficult climbing, high up to the crossties, was hard, and the sailor knowledge of rigging, spars, sails, was acquired slowly by many of the class, these Sapanese youths would run out on the tip of a spar, sixty feet from the deck, like cats. They were all of noble birth, and soon acquired our manners and usages of courtesy. They were universally popular with their classmates, who have received many courtesies from them when out on the Japanese stations. It has sometimes been a trifle embarrassing to meet one of my old pupils who had more naval rank than I had, but still the Annapolis educated Japanese officers have done more than can be told to increase American influences in the Orient. Japan educates her military students in France, usually at Saint Cyr, but the sailors she always sends to us. We have had sixteen at Annapolis and graduated eleven. Of the others, four had about finished the course when two were struck down with typhoid fever, and thus failed to graduate, one broke his leg by an ugly fall on the ice, and of the other two one was recalled by his father's death, and the other, by order of the Emperor, was sent to France to the military school of Saint Cyr. Of those mentioned we graduated the first Japanese pupil in 1872. He is now chief of the naval department of his country. The second man is the admiral commanding Japan's best fleet. He has had the honor of fighting the first battle between modern ironclads.' "What a misfortune it is that no American officer could have been present to report the working of our modern devices,"

observed the Post reporter. "I am not so sure that there was none present," was the reply. "Admiral Carpenter, who commands our fleet in those waters, has half a dozen officers who were classmates of the Japanese fronclads' captains, and two who were at the academy with the Japanese admiral. I think it highly probable that some of these gentlemen were the guests of their old comrades at last Monday's battle. Knowing that a fight was impending, they would naturally wish to see it, and where could one find a better place than from the deck of the Naniwa, a steel ram-bowed cruiser, on which the Japanese admiral files his flag?"

OPPOSED THE UNION.

Unusually Interesting Discovery in the List of Pensioners. Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch

Some of the old soldiers, who are insions in adjusting claims, have been investigating the list of pensioners and have made rather curious discoveries. On the Mexican pension rolls there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497 or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war. These all receive either \$8 or \$12 a month. Among the names is that of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was adju-tant-general of the United States army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the confederates in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become adjutant-general of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 5, 1887. Others are as follows: The widow of Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, who was, next to Lee, the most

popular commander of the Southern ar-The widow of Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the con-The widow of Maj. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the Southern assembly. The widow of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, who

commanded one of the three corps of Lee's The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a commodore in the confederate navy. Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, who was Forrast's chief lieutenant. Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the Southern troops at the battle

of Chickasaw bayou. Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May, 1887. He was a major general in the confederate army. Hon. James Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the confederate army as a colonel. The number of his cer-

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the government's expense and afterwards fought to destroy the Union. They went on the roll at once. while recently, this investigation was made there was pending the claims of 145,52) widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

Fall Time. Fall time in Georgia Comes but onct a year; Ketch the 'possum by the tail, Or ketch him by the ear!

tificate is 17,214.

But ketch him! O ketch him! An' 'crost the griddle stretch him! Re certain that you fetch him. For it's only onct a year!

Fall time in Georgia, Speakers on the stump! Ketch the rabbit by the tail, Or ketch him on the jump! But ketch him! An' skin him quick an' stretch him!

Be certain that you fetch him. For it's only onct a year! Fall time in Georgia, Hear the partridge call! When the hound dogs bay the buck,

Just ketch him-horns and all! O ketch him! An' on the hickory stretch him-Be certain that you fetch him, For it's only onct a year!

> -Atlanta Constitution. A Youthful Solomon.

"Clarence," said Mr. Callipers sternly, "I am going to punish you for disobedience. When I gave my consent to your spend ing the day at your grandfather's, I told you not to leave the place without his permission. And yet you ran away and went fishing all the afternoon.' "But grandpa said I might," answered

"Come, come, sir! Your grandfather says you did not even mention the subject

The lad stood on one foot. "There is an old saying that 'the child is

the father of the man,' isn't there?" "Well, then, that makes me your father. don't it? And if I am your father, of course I am also your son's grandfather. Your son asked me if he might go fishing, and I told him he might if he would be a good boy. He said he would be, and he kept his promise, pa.

Here the lad stood on the other foot. "Clarence, my son," said the fond father, with great feeling, "take good care of your health, for if you live you'll be elected President of the United States by the Populist party.'

COFFINS AFTER MONEY

REPORTED THAT THEY MAY BUY CABINET COMPANY PROPERTY.

Receiver Hawkins Says He Has a Deal Under Way, but Not with Coffins.

For the last week there have been rumors to the effect that Francis and Percival Coffin, through a relative in New York, have effected arrangements by which the Indianapolis cabinet works is to be purchased by wealthy capitalists. Edward Hawkins, receiver of the Indianapolis National Bank, was asked about the rumor last night, but said that he had heard nothing of it. The Indianapolis cabinet plant is doubtless the most complete desk manufactory in the country. Its yards are full of valuable dry lumber, and those who know something of the value of the plant say that it cannot be duplicated at double the price it will bring. It is probable that no other establishment in Indianapolis is so largely represented by its work in foreign countries as the Indianapolis Cabi-

In speaking of the sale of the plant advertised for Oct. 1 Mr. Hawkins said: "I do not believe that the rumor of the Coffins having anything to do with the sale is true. I know that Indianapolis capitalists who know something about the desk business are talking of buying the plant. I can't say at this time who they are, but I believe these gentlemen will consummate the trade. There is also an Eastern firm negotiating with the receiver for the plant Of course if the plant is put up for sale at auction it will not go at a sacrifice. The court has the power to reject any and

The Iron Works Doing Better.

The Atlas engine works, President Hanna says, are not pushed, although doing a fair business and have 350 men at work. About two hundred less mea than when their business is at its maximum volume are employed. Brown & Ketcham have 260 men on their pay rolls, as many as they have employed at any time in the last eighteen months, but about one hundred below their full complement of men. Mr. Brown says while they are not pressed with business, they are working steadily. several government contracts helping them through the dull times. Hetherington & Berner are more busy than at any time in some months in getting out iron structural work and now are getting out iron fronts for the Randall Block at Greenfield, the Vinnedge Block at Tipton and the iron work for the poor asylum at Lebanon and for a block in Bloomington,

Work of the Rag Pickers. As the rag picker and old iron gatherer passes through the alleys gathering up articles from day to day one does not realize what this business amounts to in a year. In this city there are three large establishments where rags and old iron are bandled, and all do a large business. One establishment in the year 1893 handled 2,500 tons of rags alone, and it is estimated that 10,000 tons of old iron are handled in a year by the three establishments. Most of the rags they buy are shipped to paper mills in Michigan and northern Ohio, some few going to New England. It is estimated \$300,000 is paid out in this city annually for rags, old iron, etc., gathered up by the alley roamers.

In Electrical Supplies. Mr. Evans, one of the members of the

Commercial Electric Light Company, states that in the last month there has been a marked improvement in business with it. It is putting in a large plant at Little Rock, Ark., and has a number of good contracts to fill in the South and Southwest, which the members are making their special field. The Jenney electric motor people are now working more men than at any previous time, and are behind their orders. The new electric headlight designed by one of the electricians of the establishment bids fair to be a success and may furnish a good deal of work for the establishment in the near future.

Doing a Large Export Business. E. Rauh & Son, manufacturers of fertilizers, are pushing their business beyond that of any former year. A large per cent. of their product is exported, the elder Mr. Rauh, when abroad, having established an excellent market for the fertilizer they manufacture. Some idea of the business they are doing may be gained in the in-formation that in the last fifteen days they have shipped fifty-eight carloads of their fertilizer, 75 per cent. of it for ex-

Wooden Ware Works.

A. A. Barnes, proprietor of the Udell wooden ware works, has 195 persons employed, the largest number since the works were established. New styles of goods which the works are manufacturing are meeting with large demand, and present indications are that the works will run through the winter without any breaks.

Making Tin Cans.

The Dugdale can manufactory is still running to its full capacity, and this is to be its best business year since established. Since Sept. 1 this establishment has shipped out fifty-six carloads of tin cans in all

Industrial Notes.

Charles Shover is putting an addition on to his storehouse, and when completed the building will be one hundred feet long by ninety wide and three stories high. Lumber dealers and planing mill men report their business as some better, but by no means what it should be. Especially in the wholesale business is the duliness felt. The Cleaveland Wire Fence Company arranging to put in a number more braiding machines, increasing their capacity to two tons a day. This firm has recently received orders for wire from Canada.

The Home cracker bakery is rebuilding the portion of its plant which was destroyed recently by fire and will be at work in it within the next ten days. In rebuilding the company has considerably enlarged the plant.

The Veterinary Surgeons' Hospital is nearing completion and will have the capacity to care for thirty sick or crippled norses at one time. This is the first time such an enterprise has been undertaken here. In other cities it has been a success, and it is believed it will be here, so much prominence is Indianapolis attaining as a horse market.

The fruit and vegetable canners are pushing their business to its fullest extent. It the frosts keep off they expect to be able to can tomatoes well into October. As yet tomatoes are in abundant supply, and the canners will not be surprised if in the end they can as many as were put up last year. There is a good demand for the product at fair prices.

SOME OF HIS MONEY GONE.

Suspicious Circumstances Surrounding Charles Howard's Death.

The relatives of Charles Howard, who was killed on the Big Four tracks near the Massachusetts-avenue station, early Saturday morning, have been located in Mattoon, Ill., and it is expected that the dead man's mother will arrive this morning to take charge of the remains. On Friday Howard drew \$86, his month's

wages. After his death only about \$50 was found on his person. As he had no coat and was seen sitting in such a peculiar position on the track, it was suspected yesterday that he had been murdered, or at least knocked insensible, robbed of a small amount and placed on the track by parties, who thought that the work of a fast-moving train would obliterate their flendish deed. However, Coroner Beck and undertakers Flanner and Buchanan, who have charge of the body, have made minute examinations of the body, and state that they could find no other marks than those undoubtedly received by being struck by the engine. The fact that several suits of newly bought underwear and some socks were found near his body helps to disap-prove of this suspicion. It is supposed he spent the remainder of the money. Howard's sitting on the track has been accounted for several times, and probably correctly, by the fact that he was exhausted from fatigue, sat down on the tracks and went to sleep. The absence of his coat cannot be explained. It has not yet been found. Coroner Beck entertains no thoughts of a murder case, and will probably say in his report that death was due wholly to injuries received by being struck by the

Thrown from a Street Car. Mrs. Chambers was thrown from a street car on College avenue, near Eighth street,

yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, and painfully but not seriously injured about the head and limbs. Dr. McShane attended her. She was removed to her home, No. 497 East Ninth street.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Mrs. Hopkey the Victim of Drunken Marauders Who Were Arrested.

Mrs. Mary Hopkey, a widow, George Scott, her father, and Ed Rankin live at No. 15 Chadwick street. Thursday night the men went home in a drunken condition and began to demolish the household goods. They were zealous in their work and did not stop until they had broken every piece of furniture in the house, even to destroying a lot of fruit canned by Mrs. Hopkey. which was kept in the cellar. Because she remonstrated and said she intended to summon the police the men drove her from the house. They caught her in the back yard and brutally kicked and beat her. Her screams attracted the attention of several neighbors, who started to render assistance. Mrs. Hopkey escaped her assailants and went to the home of a friend in West Indianapolis. She is in a critical condition. Her body is badly bruised and her face is somewhat disfigured. The men disappeared, but were seen near the Union Station yesterday by patrolmen Rinker and Johnson, who arrested them on charges of assault and battery with intent to kill.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

Bartender at Monninger's Arrested-East Washington-Street Case.

M. J. Connor, a saloon keeper at East and Washington streets, was arrested yesterday by patrolman Sutphen on a charge of selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday. After a long wait Sutphen gained admittance and found a man in the act of drinking a glass of beer. The officer arrested Connor and took the glass, in which a little of the beer remained, to the police station. It will be the most damaging evi-dence against Connor. The customer afterwards went to the police station, gave his name and stated that he was willing to testify without being subpoenaed.

John Byersdorfer, the bartender for Fred Monninger, the saloon keeper at Ohio and Illinois streets, was entertaining friends in

intoxicating liquors and arrested him. By-ersdorfer denies that any intoxicating drinks were served. NEGLIGENT POLICE OFFICERS.

Two Haughville Bluecoats Let a Prisoner Escape.

W. C. Rush, of Haughville, informed the police last night that two officers of that town caught William Davis, well known west of the river, in the act of stealing two sacks of wheat from Andrew Jones, a farmer residing near Flackville. In a wagon which Davis had with him were two sacks full of spring chickens. The officers arrested Davis and started to drive to the city with their prisoner. As the party were passing through Haughville a stop was made and one of the officers went home to get his overcoat. The other officer alighted from the wagon and was exercising himself a few feet away from his prisoner to warm himself. At an unexpected moment Davis whipped up his horses, and before the officer realized what was up he had made good his escape by driving rapidly westward.

AMUSEMENTS.

Willie Collier will to-night demonstrate to the patrons of the Grand Opera House that his ability as a comedian is not confined to farce-comedy. Both the actor and his new comedy drama have received the highest praise. In "A Back Number" Mr. Collier takes two parts. Each is a separate creation and bears no resemblance to the other. Benjamin Bennett is the village schoolmaster, and his brother, "Shiftless Ike," takes to the bottle, and is always in a hilarious frame of mind. Both characters are a source of humor, but as Benjamin Mr. Collier has several lines of pathos, which are well taken. The scene is a country village, and the usual types, such as the village beauty, the ex-warrior, the dashing com-mercial traveler, the busy gossip and the strolling artist appear. Then, too, there is Toddy Tufts, left in the world as an awful warning of the evil of strong drink. The only attraction at English's Opera House this week is Sam T. Jack's big extravaganza company of forty people, to-morrow matinee and night in "The Bull

"The Police Patrol," a scenic melodrama, which has much popularity here, is the attraction at the Park for the first half of this week, opening this afternoon. Among the scenic effects are an accurate representation of Haymarket square, Chicago, the Desplaines-street police station, the in-terior of the police patrol barn, with the horses standing in their stalls in readiness for the alarm. When the alarm sounds the horses dash under the swinging harness and are off the stage in less than five seconds. This is a most realistic scene. "Hades Up to Date," a grotesquely hu-morous production, will be the special attraction presented by Reilly & Woods company during the week at the Empire, be

ginning this afternoon. An attractive olio ncludes Allen and West, the Savans, the Fabrianu quartette, Lottie Lonsdale, Iler, Burke and Randall, Lillie Laurel and Maud Harvey, and Perry and Tenbroecke. This evening the United Brotherhood of Car-penters and Joiners, now in convention in this city, will attend the performance in a body.

A Foundling Hospital Needed. baby three days old was found upon the doorstep at the residence of Mrs. John R. Miller, No. 436 East St. Clair street. The child was neatly dressed and tucked away in a grocery basket, in the bottom of which was a hot brick. An envelope addressed to "Mrs. Miller" was lying upon top of the clothes in which the child was laid. In the envelope was a note: "As God has been good to you, take care of this child, as it has no father or mother." It was raining hard when the cries of the child attracted attention. It was taken to the Orphans' Home.

Hazel Sanders's Attempt.

Hazel Sanders, of No. 232 East Court street, quarreled with her lover last night, and after his departure took a small dose of morphine with suicidal intent. City Dispensary physicians placed her out of danger. A week ago last Thursday she disappeared, and it was rumored that her body had been found in Eagle creek near the National road. It turned out that she had been hiding at a friend's house.

Death of Edwin F. Keehn.

Edwin F. Keehn, aged twenty-five years, died yesterday morning, after an illness of eight months, at the residence of his father. Hiram W. Keehn, 510 North West street. He was a young man of exemplary character and won the friendship of all who knew him. He was bill clerk at Kingan's packing house for a number of years, up to the time he was taken sick.

Desirable Combination. Washington Post.

If a fellow were only equipped with Controller Eckels's digestive apparatus and Chauncey Depew's eloquence he would find himself in great demand.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fitty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sootnes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by drug-gists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

To avoid the danger of infection, the linen of persons suffering from skin diseases of a contagious nature should be washed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is not only a remedy but a disinfectant. Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye contains no metallic poison.

Swelling in the Neck



"Large knots of scrofula nature came on my wife's neck for four years. When she had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, we could see the swelling was going down. Now the glands have assumed their natural appearance and sheis **Entirely Free**

from this trouble. Our children were afflicted with spells of malaria every fall but this season thay have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has purified their blood, built them up, and they have been free from all illness this winter." E. M. BLACKBURN, Oregon, Missouri.

Hood's smile Cures Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do

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By Edward E. Kidder, author of "Peaceful Valley" PRICES-Night: Gallery, 25c, calcony, 50c: Dress Circle, 75c; Orchestra, \$1; Box Seat, \$1.50. Matinee-Lower Floor, 50c: Balcony, 25c.

ENGLISH'S Opera TO-MORROW Matine and Evening. SAM T. JACK'S EXTRAVAGANZA CO. of 40

--- IN ---The Bull Fighter 10 Beantiful Models in Living Pictures. PRICES-Night: 25c, 50c 75c, \$1. Matines,

the saloon vesterday when patroiman Cur-PARK THEATER

> TH S AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT, A. Y. Pearson's Big Production,

"THE POLICE PATROL"

Popular-10c, 20c, 30c--Prices. Last half of week GRENIER'S VAUDEV LLES. EMPIRE LADIES' ENTRANCE ON

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Hades Up To Date 50-People in the Cast-5 12-Big Specialty Acts- 12

Noxt week-THE AUSTRALIAN.

BASEBALL!

TO-DAY,

LAST GAME O THE SEASON

MILWAUKEE vs. INDIANAPOLIS Game called at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25e; grand stand, :0e.

FAIRVIEW PARK

LADIES FREE

Meals are served to order at the Pavilion. Carriage parties may enter the Park at the East Gate from Illinois street, hitching posts having been provided just inside the gate. A perfect pony track. Ponies for ladies' and children's riding and driving. Donkeys for the little ones. Track illuminated at night.

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